Size of von Kluck's Reinforcements Expected to Decide Plan.

GERMANS RETREAT BACK OF TRENCHES

Pits for Single Riflemen Show Invaders Had Prepared to Fight in Open Order.

[By Cable to The Tribune.] London, Sept. 17.-A correspondent of "The Daily News" telegraphs from

Amiens the following dispatch: "I have been trying to make sure whether there is any truth in the statement that General von Kluck has been surrounded. His right has been been surrounded. His right has been overlapped by the army advancing from Rouen and passing through Amiens, which led to his eastward turn from Compiègne and the evacuation of Amiens. If he is really lying, as is supposed, between Craonne and Laigu, his rear is in danger, but it is impossible yet to discover what is the German force that is facing northwest against the Amiens army, whether it is only the late Amiens garrison or new supports or whether von Kluck has wheeled his right northward in a sharp curve. If the latter is true it is clearly intended to fight more than covering actions on the present line sufficient for the eastern end of the German line to reform. Toward the frontier the western French army has passed east to reform. Toward the frontier the western French army has passed east and southeast of Amiens, using pon-toons over the river where the bridges have been blown up.

toons over the river where the bridges have been blown up.
Fighting is going on around the whole curve. I could only get near enough to make certain that the lines had been advanced east since yesterday, pressing in on St. Quentin. I was able to rejoin friendly Zouaves south of Peronne, but their position had been altered. A French battery was in action about 400 yards on our left, obviously engaging a German battery out of sight across a hill. I could only get a glimpse of the French guns, which were screened by the side of a wood. The German fire was ill-directed and was falling wide to the north of us, doing no injury to anything but trees. The line had obviously moved forward, for a couple of Germans in uniform lay dead beside the place where I dead beside the place where

What form the conduct of the purwith the day after, the facts will show. For the present our cavalry has been, naturally, not in much better condi-tion than that of the Germans. We the present our tavalry mas condi-naturally, not in much better condi-tion than that of the Germans. We have been unable to surround or out-march them to an extent that could convert the repulse into a serious or disastrous defeat.

"The Germans are aiming at a point of concentration where the armies of

of concentration where the armies of Von Kluck, Von Buelow, Wurtemburg and Von Hausen can unite and present a new front, formidable enough to sea new front, formand of choose to cure them the necessary rest for reformation. They never contemplated a halt south of the line. It is beyond the river on the Soissons-Rheims and Soissons-Compiègne curves that their

precautionary trenches were prepared.
"Nothing gives a more definite idea "Nothing gives a more definite lace of the Germans' own recognition of their defeat than the sight of these abandoned trenches, abandoned without ever being used. At Attichy and St. Cristoph I found them, each a small, single wrinkle of earth, with a spoon-shaped scoop for one man. Believe that they have taken to making hind that they have taken to making for the retreat the more elaborate continuous trenches for a mass of mei-they have learned a little of open fighting—but they have hastened past them, unused, back to the Saint-Quentin-Amiens line, although some were still passing La Fère and Chauny.

don, Says All Can

Get Home Easily.

[By Cable to The Tribune.]

London, Sept. 16.—That the greatest conflict of all times almost halted, so that no harm should befall American citizens in Europe, is 'he purport of statements made here to-day by Henry S. Breckinridge, American Assistant Secretary of War, on his return from a visit to European capitals to distribute the armored cruiser Tennessee's gold to stranded Americans. There are now only 20,000 Americans who want to return homeward left on the Continent, he said, and all can find their way to transattantic ports without great difficulty. Of course, ht number does not include thousands who have decided to continue living in Europe despite the war. to continue living in Europe de-

replie the war.

"For instance," Mr. Preckinridge remarked, "I estimate that in Switzerland alone there are 2,000 Americans who expect to remain indefinitely, but it is impossible to ascertain the total number now in European countries. I don't believe that Americans anywhere o at any time were subjected to serious inconvenience, and stories about ous inconvenience, and stories about

there was more shipping to America, then was more shipping to America than people to go, and liners were leaving the ports frequently with accommodations unfilled. Mr. Breckinridge went to Vienna from Berlin and then to Budapest, Switzerland and Paris, leaving American officers behind in charge of depots to continue distributions. to Budapest, Switzerland and Paris, leaving American officers behind in charge of depots to continue distributing gold and to handle other relief work. He found efficient local American committees in Berlin and Paris, but not electhoric

but not elsewhere.

The Tennessee, which brought Mr.
Breckinridge from Havre to Weymouth,
is now coaling and being overhauled.

Mr. Breckinridge's plans are uncertain. He cabled the War Department
to-day that there was no necessity for

SHIPS IN MANY PLACES TESTIFY TO WAR'S WIDESTREAD EFFECTS

Washington, Sept. 16 .- Brazilian authorities at Rio have refused clearance to the former British steamer Robert Dollar, recently transferred to the American flag, and the State Department has taken up the situation

through the American Ambassador. When the captain of the Robert Dollar raised the American flag the British Consul at Rio is reported to have refused his consent to the transfer, and the Brazilian government accordingly declined to grant a clearance.

Representative Kahn, acting for California owners of the ship, has been in frequent conference with Secretary Bryan, and to-day the State Department cabled instructions to Ambassador Morgan to ask Brazil to recognize the transfer and clear the vessel.

BRITISH RELEASE THE NOORDAM.

Queenstown, Sept. 16.-The Noordam, of the Holland America Line, which sailed from New York for Rotterdam September 1 and was seized as a British prize and taken to Queenstown September 10, sailed for Rotterdam this afternoon with 170 third class passengers, who remained aboard during the ship's detention here.

AUSTRALIAN FLEET SWEEPS PACIFIC.

Loadon, Sept. 16,-A dispatch to "The Times" from Sydney, dated Tuesday, says that Rear Admiral Sir George Patey, commander of the Australian fleet, reports that the German losses at Herbertshoehe, in the Bismarck Archipelago, were twenty to thirty killed and seventeen German officers and non-commissioned officers made prisoners.

"Considering the dense bush, the trenches and the marked ranges," says the report, "our casualties were slight."

The Australian fleet left Sydney immediately following the outbreak of the war, according to the dispatch, and co-operated with the China squadron. It searched for the enemy's cruisers, destroyed the enemy's wireless stations in the Pacific, covered the New Zealand expeditionary force to Samoa and the Australian expedition to Herbertshoehe and patrolled the trade route. The cruiser Melbourne, it is stated, covered over 11,000 miles, mostly in the

BRITISH DENY GERMAN CHARGES.

(From The Tribune Bureau.)
Washington, Sept. 16.—The following telegram received from London to-day was given out by the Eritish Embassy to-night:

"The statement that German sailors in boats, or in the water, were fired upon by us in the battle of helgoland is an entirely untrue and scandalous statement. On the contrary, the men of the British navy put out in boats to rescue German sailors in the water and did so at some risk, for in one instance they were fired upon by the Germans while in the act of rescuing German sailors. Many German sailors were rescued from the water by the British and have been brought to England and are being well treated."

SEA BATTLE RUMOR STIRS COLON.

Colon, Sept. 16 .-- Excitement prevailed here to-day over reports that a navai engagement was being fought off Colon, but the booming of cannon that was heard was only the roar of the big guns on Toro Point, which were being fired for testing purposes. Toro Point is on Margarita Island, the fortifications of which constitute the chief part of the Colon end of the canal defences. It is not believed here that any British or German warships

ASSERTS GERMANY PREVENTED PEACE

British Envoy to Vienna Says Her Intervention Started War.

London, Sept. 16 .- A new "white paper" issued last night reveals the startling fact that Austria was pre-pared for her dispute with Servia to be settled by medication when Consettled by mediation when Germany declared war first on Russia and then

on France.
In a long dispatch, dated September 1, to Sir Edward Grey, Sir Mawrice de Bunsen, British Ambassador at Vienna, stated that on August 1 Russia and Austria had almost arrived at an agreement, Austria consenting to submit to mediation the points in the note to Servia which seemed incompatible with the maintenance of Servian independence. Russia accepted the proposal on condition that Austria would refrain from actual in-

Quentin-Amiens line, although some were still passing La Fère and Chauny.

"The Turcos and Zouaves are pouring apon this line in great heart and hope, but the march is fatiguing, as the roads are heavier after the rain. If the Germans can but outstrip pursuit they may yet inflict heavy damsuit they may yet inflict heavy abstained from inviting the Large to take such action.

"The German government claims."

"The German government claims."

Sir Maurice continues. "To have declared army in its history and the mission does not disposed to take such action.

"That would take 400,000 men, many to disposed to take such action.

"That would take

"Certainly it was too much for Russarily drawn out now by the mere pace of the progress over an uneven front."

"Certainly it was too much for Russia to expect that Austria would hold sia to expect that Austria would hold so the probably have been settled by negotiation, and M. Schebeko that effect, and I had no means of knowing what response he was receiving from the Austro-Hungarian government.

"I was, however, kept fully informed for Hungarian government."

"I was, however, kept fully informed for Hungarian government."

"I was, however, kept fully informed for Hungarian government to further to the effect that Austria had neither banged the door or compromise nor cut off conversations.

"I was, however, kept fully informed for Hungarian government to further to the effect that Austria had neither to the some developed to the Company announces that the countries out his instructions to that effect, and I had no means of knowing what resulting the normal development to the Exchange Telectory that the countries of the Euchange Telectory that the countries out his instructions, in carrying and Russian ambassaries out his instructions to tha

to Servia—Sir Maurice states that the French Ambassador was under the impression that the note would contain nothing with which a self-respecting state need hesitate to comply. So little was the Russian Ambassador made aware of what was preparing that he actually left Vienna on leave for a fortnight about July 20., Duc d'Avarna, the Italian Ambassador, was also left completely in the dark.

"As for myself," continues Sir Mau-rice, "no indication was given to me by Count Berchtold of the impending

by Count Berchtold of the impending storm, and it was from a private suffering in individual cases were generally exaggerated. Some of our countrymen did not seem to realize what war meant. Really they should be graceful to all the countries involved for the kindly treatment accorded them by the nations actually battling for existence."

Mr. Breckinridge said that more than enough exits from Europe were penerough exits from Europe and the penerough exits from Europe for the kind was to happen."

On July 24 the note was pub otic songs till the small hours of

Eager to Punish Servia.

morning.

Eager to Punish Servia.

The Tennessee, which brought Mr. Breckinridge from Havre to Weymouth, is now coaling and being overhauled. Mr. Breckinridge's plans are uncertain. He cabled the War Department to-day that there was no necessity for him to remain longer on this side, but has received 10 reply yet.

Mr. Breckinridge believes that the \$27,500,000 set aside for the relief of Americans in Europe will suffice, as he thinks their government ought not to be expected to care for Americans who remain in the war zone after being duly warned and given an opportunity to leave at the expense of the government.

Eager to Punish Servia.

"Now the floodgates were opened," says Sir Maurice, "and the entire people and press clamored impatiently for many file and press clamored impatiently for the hated Servian race. The country to be expected to care for Americans who remain in the war zone after being duly warned and given an opportunity to leave at the expense of the government.

Eager to Punish Servia.

"Now the floodgates were opened," says Sir Maurice, "and the entire people and the entire people will see device of impatiently for the hated Servian race. The country to leave at the expense of the government of subduing Servia or of submitting sooner or later to only the alternative of subduing Servia or of submitting sooner or later to only the alternative of subduing Servia or of submitting sooner or later to only the alternative of subduing Servia or of submitting sooner or later to only the leaves that the mutilation at her hands. But a peace-thinks the general reports in the submitting sooner or later to only the alternative of subduing Servia or of submitting sooner or later to only the leavest the metropolis that is equivalent to says from Copenhagen to "The Evening News" from Copenhagen

aside. This feeling, which was also held at the Ballplatz, influenced, no doubt, the course of events, and it is deplorable that no effort should have been made to secure by means of dip-lomatic negotiations the acquiescence of Russia and Europe as a whole in some peaceful compromise of the Ser-vian question, by which Austrian fears of Servian aggression and intrigue might have been removed for the fut-

"Instead of adopting this course, the Austro-Hungarian government resolved upon war. The inevitable consequence ensued. Russia replied to a partial ensued. Russia replied to a partial Austrian mobilization and declaration of war against Servia by partial Russian mobilization against Austria. Austria met this move by completing her own mobilization, and Russia again responded with actions which have passed

into history."

Sir Maurice saw Count Berchtold on July 25 and urged that the scheme of mediation mentioned m Sir Edward Grey's speech in the House of Commons should be accepted as offering an honorable and peaceful settlement. Count Berchtold said that matters had come to fire Austria was that day

than between Russia and Austria, and the rupture finally came when Germany declared war.

The remainder of the dispatch deals with the departure of the different ambassadors from Vienna, and mentions that when the French representative left the Chief Burgomaster of Vienna told a crowd before the steps of the town hall that Paris was in the throes of revolution and that the present republic had been assassinated.

FIGURE 1. See About 500 priests, 200 nuns, a dozen generals of the old army and scores of officers of lower rank are among those who sought safety within the American lines.

Many cable dispatches have been sent by Mexicans and Americans, either directly to United States government officials or to friends at Washington, begging them to intercede with the President not to insist upon a too hasty removal of the troops.

OVER FLEET TO-DAY

Rear Admiral Frank F. Fletcher, who upending was in charge of the United States fleet at Vera Cruz last May, will be installed

the deck by his staff after he has been received at the yard by Commander Albert Gleaves and other naval officers. The sailors and marines of the Wyoming and Utah, who saw service in Mexico, will be drawn up at attention on the deck. Rear Admiral Fletcher will succeed Rear Admiral Charles O. Badger. Admiral Badger will become a member of the General Board of the navy at Washington, of which Admiral navy at Washington, of which Admiral navy at Washington, of which Admiral

GENTLEMAN JOCKEY

No Heavy War Indemnity Expected from Mexico.

Pected from Mexico.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]

Washington, Sept. 16.—With the evacuation of Vera Cruz by the American military forces will come the question of a financial settlement with Mexico, including the disposition of the revenue collected by this government during the occupation of Vera Cruz. A high official of the administration sai. to-day that it is not expected that there will be any difficulty in reaching an adjustment, as President Wilson has no intention of insisting on any heavy war indemnity.

wilson has no intention of insisting on any heavy war indemnity.

"President Wilson will be absolutely fair with the new government and will not attempt to exact indemnity for the wrongs perpetrated by the Huerta regime," said this official.

France has a claim on a portion of the customs receipts, which have been held intact. Plans for the transfer of the revenue to the Mexican government are now being considered, but no definite action will be taken until the constitutional government is established. Secretary Garrison intimated to-day that there probably will be a deficit so far as the United States is concerned.

Pursuant to the agreement under will be withdrawn

Pursuant to the agreement under which the troops will be withdrawn from Vera Cruz, General Carranza is expected to announce shortly his retirement as head of the executive government. He will become a candidate for the Presidency as soon as a pro-visional President is selected.

REFUSES TO YIELD RIGHTS IN TURKEY

United States Protests Against Abrogation of the Capitulations. [From The Tribune Bureau.]

Washington, Sept. 16. Secretary Bryan announced to-day that Ambas-sador Morgenthau at Consta tinople had been instructed to protest to the Turkish government against abrogation of the capitulations.

The following statement issued by Mr. Bryan is a paraphrase of the cablegram sent to Ambassador Moranthem.

enthau:
"You will bring to the attention of

the Ottoman government that the gov-ernment of the United States does not acquiesce in the endeavor of the imperial government to set aside the

based, and also reserves the right to make further representations in this matter at a later date." action of the Ottoman government

Apprehension for the safety of Americans in Turkey was expressed by John R. Mott, international secretary of the Young Men's Christian Association, who called at the White House to-day and confirmed these dispatches to The Tribune of August 26. Mr. Mott urged the President to order bat-tleships to the Dardanelles to protect American citizens from massacre. He pointed out that reports from mission-aries in Turkey howed that there was grave danger of outrages against

mons should be accepted as offering an honorable and peaceful settlement. Count Berchtold said that matters had gone too far. Austria was that day declaring war on Servia. His excellency said he, too, was keeping the European aspect of the questior in sight. He thought, however, that Russia would have no right to intervene after receiving his assurance that Austria sought no territorial aggrandizement.

The matter of the cause of peace. It was Mr. Mott's wish that President will will be with the president was not dispased to take such action.

government has sent a note to Turkey identical with that of the great Powers concerning the cancellation of

FUNSTON SEEKS DELAY

Wants Troops Kept in Vera Cruz Until October 10. State Department at Washington concerning the reported confiscation of the company's lines by the Carranza government until the report of the special

will not be withdrawn from Vera Cruz before October 10, if the War Depart-ment at Washington accepts the sug-gestion of General Funston. He rec-ommended to-day that the steps inci-dent to the evacuation of the railroad situation in Mexico, it was said, with the pur-pose of determining the future rela-

DOOM OF CHICKENS SEALED IN N. Y.

Getting to bed with the owls and up with the chickens seems definitely doomed as a New York institution. The latter half of the custom is about to be thrown into the discard, at least, because if the Department of Health has its way there will soon be no

chickens to get up with.

There is no assurance that New Yorkers will retire earlier on that account, but, once retired, not the cackle of the han nor the crow of the rooster will arouse them. The nearest rooster will be a minimum of seventy-five feet distant—seventy-five feet as the crow sounds.

The reason is that the Department of

Health approved an amendment to the Sanitary Code yesterday, and it is ex-tremely likely to become law. It re-cites that no New Yorkers shall maintain chickens-unless Maryland style. ENTLEMAN JOCKEY'
REPORTED KILLED

The metropolis that is equivalent to saying that no New Yorker shall maintain chickens.

U. S. WON'T PRESS CLAIMS CARRANZA ORDERED CARDEN TO QUIT

U. S. Prevented Handing of Passports to English Envoy.

MEXICAN LEADER SOUGHT REVENGE

British Diplomat Warns Wilson Against Removal of American Troops.

Washington, Sept. 16.—How Sir Lionel Carden, British Minister to Mexico, was forced by General Carranza to leave Mexico City, the diplomatic intervention of the United States alone preventing the Constitutionalist chief from abruptly handing passports to the minister, was revealed in high official quarters here to-night.

The facts in the doplomatic episode became known only after the publication of an alleged interview in New York with Sir Lionel criticising President Wilson for ordering American troops to withdraw from Vera Cruz. Sir Cecil Spring-Rice, the British Ambassador, promptly informed Secretary Bryan that Sir Lionel, who sailed today for England, had not been authorized to make any statement and that he would endeavor to get in touch with him to learn of its accuracy, which he, himself. doubted. imself, doubted. High officials conversant with Sir

Lionel's previous interviews attacking the Mexican policy of the American government were not inclined to doubt that he had expressed himself freely again, and set it down as a result of his own resentment toward Carranza. General Carranza always believed that the English diplomat was largely responsible for Huerta's dogged resistresponsible for Huerta's dogged resist-ance to diplomatic pressure, and told his friends that when the Constitu-tionalists reached Mexico City the minister would be deported. When Carranza did reach Mexico City the American government was advised that he intended to carry out his threat. The Constitutionalist chief wanted to hand Sir Lionel his passports immehand Sir Lionel his passports immediately and order him to leave the

country.
Through the Brazilian Minister the Through the Brazilian Minister Inc.
United States interceded, nd it was
finally arranged that the diplomat
should be permitted to leave without
embarrassment. Sir Lionel had pre-

"Furthermore, this government does not recognize that the Ottoman government has a right to abrogate the capitulations, or that its action to this end being unilateral can have any effect upon the rights and privileges enjoyed under the capitulatory conventions.

"You will further state that the United States reserves for the present the discussion of the grounds upon which its refusal to acquiesce in the action of the Ottoman government is

Sir Lionel Carden, the newly appoint Sir Lionel Carden, the newly appointed British Minister to Brazil, sailed for Liverpool yesterday by the White Star liner Celtic, after causing a diplomatic flutter by an interview deploring the order of President Wilson for the withdrawal of United States troops from Mexico.

from Mexico. The British diplomat, who was called The British diplomat, who was called to England some five of six months ago from Mexico City, when the Mexican difficulties were at their height, returned to New York last week on the Morro Castle. Sir Lionel said in part:

"It is a desperate shame that the United States has seen fit to abandon the decent people of Mexico when they most need help. I do not know the reason for this, but it would seem that. President Wilson has been misinformed in some matters and that, if another side has been brought to his attention, has been brought to his attention

y Mr. he has not seen fit to listen to anyto enthing that would contradict those who
peace,
have told him that pacification exists.
"If there is to be an ultimate settleace enment of the Mexican troubles it must That would take 400,000 men, many years and a vast sum of money. There

AWAIT CARRANZA MOVE

Bankers Silent Until Railway Commission Reports.

Bankers for the National Railways of Mexico stated yesterday that they would not make representations to the commission appointed by Carranza had

though in the meantime Russia had partially mobilized against Austria, he received M. Schebeko again in a perfectly friendly manner and gave his consent to the continuance of conversations at St. Petersburg."

From then on the tension between Russia and Germany was much standard to the standard to the standard to the continuance of conversations at St. Petersburg."

This commission is making an investigation of the railroad situation in Mexico, it was said, with the purpose of determining the future relationship of the government with the taken with all deliberation and withspanning to the continuance of conversations at St. Petersburg."

From then on the tension between Russia and Germany was much standard to the commission is making an investigation of the railroad situation in Mexico, it was said, with the purpose of determining the future relationship of the government with the steps incident to the evacuation of the city be dent to the continuance of conversations at St. Petersburg.

Perhaps the chief consideration of General Funston in recommending this date is believed. received M. Schebeko again in a per-fectly friendly manner and gave his consent to the continuance of conver-sations at St. Petersburg."

From then on the tension between Russia and Germany was much greater than between Russia and Austria, and the runture finally came when General Function and with-sations at St. Petersburg."

Perhaps the chief consideration of General Function in recommending this date is believed to have been a desire to give the thousands of Mexican refu-tions and different provision has been made. No fund-have been turned over to the New York office since Carranza assumed the reins of government.

and TO TRY GERMAN FOR ATROCITIES

Paris, Sept. 16.—A Havas Agency dispatch from Petrograd says that Lieutenant Preisker, the former Ger-man commander at Kalisz, Kussian Poland, who recently was taken pris-oner, hes been brought before a court-mential to answer for attractive almartial to answer for atrocities alleged to have been committed when the German troops entered Kalisz.



snorter of a mystery"—

said the county detective

DOLLARS AHEAD IN Switzerland better than one man out of every two

has money put away in the

In the United States less

There is need of a system-

The Guaranteed First

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we sell from any of our offices

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Capital . . \$ 5,000,000 Surplus(all earned) 11,000,000

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CONSULS TO HELP

porters What Latin-Ameri-

cans Need.

New York office for a week to the purpose of supplying manufactuars and exporters information in regard to foreign markets for cotton goods. Mr. Clark has made special investigations for the Department of Commerce in the line mentioned in many countries of the world, including South American countries. He will be pleased to meet

untries. He will be pleased to meet ose interested at Room 315, Custom

American manufacturers learned from London newspapers which arrived here yesterday that their English com-petitors are taking active steps to get

a share of Gran, 's trade in South America and other neutral countries An unusually riendly feeling t. .ard

the United States now prevails in Argentina, Brazil and Chili, according to A. J. D. Wallace, a Chilian, who is here to organize an agency to handle South American moving picture films. Chili, Mr. Wallace says, precents a great field for American enterprise.

Ends Life at Kaiser's Reverses

Too old to fight for the Kaiser and disconsolate over reported German re-verses, Lawrence Chewolski, sixty-four years old, a veteran of the Franco-

years old, a veteran of the Franco-Prussian war, who had been unhappy since his wife died, a few years ago, hanged himself from the top of the rear fence of its home, 86 Georgia av., East New York, yesterday with the case strap of an old pair of army field

or American enterprise.

House.

stin-American republics, who

than one man out of ten has

Bank for future use.

such a deposit.

something.

supply this need.

atic method of investing individual dollars until in the aggregate they amount to FOR JANUARY, 1915

> Committees Will Help in Work -Aid for Small Manufacturers in United States.

Plans for an active campaign to ring increased foreign trade to this bring increased foreign trade to this country were outlined at a meeting of the National Foreign Trade Council at the Hotel Biltmore yesterday. James A. Farrell, chairman of the coun-

BOOM S. AM. TRADE Exhibit Planned to Show Ex-

Consular representatives of twenty Latin-American republics, who have banded themselves into an association for the purpose of encouraging trade to the Hotel McAlpin Saturday, for the purpose of formally launching their plans. The meeting will be preceded by a luncheon.

The plans of the consular representatives include the opening of a permantive countries have to sell. This exhibit here of wh.t their respective countries have to sell. This exhibit countries have to sell. This exhibit and commercial education for foreign trade. The important of the conditions under which small manufacturers will be encouraged to enter foreign trade was recognized in the appointment of a committee on this subject. In accordance with the resolution creating the council a committee with the committee of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States of America to formulate a plan of co-operation because of the United States of America to formulate a plan of co-operation because of the United States of America to formulate a plan of co-operation because of the United States of America to formulate a plan of co-operation because of the conditions under which small manufacturers will be encouraged to enter foreign trade. The important of the conditions under which small manufacturers will be encouraged to enter foreign trade. The important of the conditions under which small manufacturers will be encouraged to enter foreign trade. The important of the conditions under which small manufacturers will be encouraged to enter foreign trade was recognized in the appropriate appropriate and the conditions under which small manufacturers will be encouraged to enter foreign trade was recognized in the appropriate that the conditions under which small manufacturers will be encouraged to enter foreign trade was recognized in the appropriate appropriate appropriate and the conditions under which small manufacturers will be encouraged to enter foreign trade under the conditions under which small manufacturers will be encouraged to enter foreign trade under the conditions under whic we countries have to sell. This exhibition will also have a bureau for the benefit of American manufacturers, so that they can learn the needs of the Latin-Americans. In this way the contribution in the contribution of the contribution in the con

Latin-Americans. In this way the consular representatives h pe to create an increased interchange of trade between this country and their own.

W. A. Graham Clark, commercial agent in charge of the Atlanta office of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, has been assigned to the New York office for a week for the purpose of supplying manufactures and

SEEKING INCREASE
IN FOREIGN TRADE
IN FOREIGN TRADE
IN FOREIGN TRADE

National Council Plans
Crusade Here to Add
to Business.

CONVENTION CALLED
EOD LANUARY, 1915

REPUBLICANS TO FIGHT WAR TAX

Will Try to Block Adoption b til Election-Accuse Demecrats of Waste.

Washington, Sept. 16.-Demeter James A. Farrell, chairman of the council, presided.

The discussion covered a wide range of foreign trade problems, some of which have been rendered acute by the European war. The action was confined largely to the authorization of appointment of committees of members peculiarly qualified to formulate recommendations looking to the development of facilities for the conduct of foreign trade hitherto lacking in the United States.

These include committees on merty chant marine, American foreign banking facilities and commercial education for foreign trade. The important was unabated to-day, the important of the conditions under which small manufacturest will be encouraged to enter foreign trade. The important was unabated to-day, the important of the conditions under which small manufacturest will be encouraged to enter foreign trade. The important was unabated to-day, the principal Republican opposition to the principal Republican oppositio epresentative of the rank and the

ocrats to practise economy in er tures and that e emergency re

formulate a plan of co-operation between the two organizations in the general interests of forcign trade.

In view of the stimulation of interests in oversea commerce at this time paign and their hope is to keep a support of the state of t the council adopted a resolution di- fight going untill election time it me recting the chairman to call another sible.

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Our Fall and Winter Suits and Overcoats are tailored from beginning to end with a precision that insures permanency of shape and finish.

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The regular price of this car was \$1195, Ward Leonard system included. For a quick sale we will let these cars go for

Completely Equipped. Model "B," 30-35 H.P. Five-Passenger Touring Car Including Ward Leonard Starter and Lighter

Cantilever Rear Springs; Long Stroke Motor; 30-35 Horse Power; Unit Power Plant; Three-Point Suspension; Center Control; Gemmer Steering Gear; Complete Electric

Type Rear Axle; Hyatt Roller Bearings: Stromberg Carburetor; 18-inch Steering Wheel; Rain-vision Wind Shield; Silk Mohair Top; Electric Horn; 112-inch Wheel Base; Lighting; Left Hand Steer; Full Floating 20-inch Rear Doors; Complete Equipment

Only a quick decision will get one of these cars. We will have a demonstrator at your door any hour you name and will prove to you that the biggest motor car bargain of years is being offered.

